

6 in 10 Colleges Probing Quality of Curricula, American Council Reports

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institutions had been better able to attract good students.

► About two-thirds of the country's colleges and universities have formal programs for faculty members to improve their teaching skills.

► Three-quarters of the institutions with teacher-training programs have tightened the academic standards of those programs.

► About 58 per cent of those surveyed noted improvements in physical facilities over the last five years.

► Nearly eight in ten institutions offer students a program about "coping with college."

Curricular reviews are under way at 58 per cent of the institutions surveyed. An additional 29 per cent reported that they had completed such a review within the last five years, according to the survey report, *Campus Trends, 1984*.

Nearly half of those reviewing the curriculum are examining the educational needs of older students. Many institutions want to give such students greater flexibility by allowing them to take courses in their major before they are juniors and to fulfill their general-education requirements over their entire college careers, instead of in the first two years only, Ms. El-Khawas said.

Three-quarters of the colleges and universities require all students to take a series of general-education courses, the survey found.

Ms. El-Khawas said that that result indicated that despite criticism

that the undergraduate curriculum is unfocused, "the majority of schools do have core requirements, and those provide structure. The curriculum could deserve more coherence, but there is no evidence that it's shoddy."

Over half of the four-year institutions require all students to fulfill a writing requirement. "The people who have been advocating 'writing across the curriculum' will be pleased by that finding," Ms. El-Khawas said.

90 Pct. Offer Writing Courses

The majority of the academic officers surveyed said their institutions offered special credit or non-credit programs to help students improve their academic performance. Over 90 per cent had courses to improve writing skills, 60 per cent offered remedial courses, and 78 per cent provided instruction in the use of personal computers.

In addition, 67 per cent offered career-planning courses, 62 per cent had programs to prevent students from dropping out, and 51 per cent had special honors courses, programs, or sections for top students.

Nearly half of those surveyed said their institutions were reviewing their admissions requirements or had recently completed such a review.

On the majority of those campuses, the most important concerns were raising admission requirements, reviewing the role of test scores in the admissions process, and

specifying the high-school courses that should be required of applicants.

Further, said Ms. El-Khawas, "many schools are looking at special admissions procedures for older students, such as testing the accomplishments they already have, and recognizing courses they've taken in the past."

The survey is the first of a series that the council plans to conduct annually to obtain an overview of campus concerns and activities.

In addition to statistics about reviews of curricular, admissions, and graduation requirements, the report contains information about campus ties with business and industry, course offerings, student financial

assistance, teacher-education programs, and faculty staffing patterns.

For example, 33 per cent of the institutions reported having their own loan programs for parents or students; 44 per cent offered an extended payment plan for tuition; and 7 per cent set different tuition rates for different undergraduate fields of study.

Women Get Full-Time Posts

The survey also found that between 1982-83 and 1983-84, about 35 per cent of the institutions had a gain in faculty positions, 22 per cent had a loss, and 43 per cent had no change.

Of those colleges and universities that hired new full-time faculty members, 91 per cent said that women

were among those newly hired, and 38 per cent said that blacks or Hispanics were among that group.

The survey results are based on the reports of academic vice-presidents or other top officers at 413 colleges and universities, excluding specialized and religious institutions, that are members of the council's Higher Education Panel. The panel is a group of institutions surveyed regularly by the council.

Campus Trends, 1984 is available free from the Higher Education Panel, American Council on Education, Suite 829, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036.

Requests should include a self-addressed mailing label.

What Colleges Are Considering in Reviews of Curricula

	Universities	4-year colleges	2-year colleges	All institutions
New general-education requirements	95%	92%	82%	88%
Greater emphasis on competencies and skills	85%	89%	90%	89%
Increased course requirements ..	61%	59%	45%	53%
Greater flexibility for adult learners ..	38%	39%	56%	47%
Foreign language study	45%	49%	21%	35%
Career preparation	41%	71%	63%	60%

What Colleges Are Requiring for Admissions and Graduation

	Universities	4-year colleges	2-year colleges	All institutions
Requirements for all students:				
Placement tests for new students in:				
Mathematics	72%	69%	54%	62%
English skills	84%	81%	57%	70%
Foreign language study for:				
Admissions	18%	11%	0%	7%
Graduation	17%	23%	0%	10%
A core of general-education courses	88%	92%	82%	78%
Comprehensive exams for a major	3%	17%	0%	8%
Institution-wide writing requirements	51%	80%	26%	41%
Other proficiency requirements for graduation	29%	41%	30%	33%
Requirements for some students:				
Placement tests for new students in:				
Mathematics	13%	17%	29%	22%
English skills	8%	5%	27%	17%
Foreign language study for:				
Admissions	9%	4%	3%	5%
Graduation	32%	24%	10%	19%
A core of general-education courses	8%	4%	25%	15%
Comprehensive exams for a major	31%	21%	11%	18%
Institution-wide writing requirements	9%	3%	8%	7%
Other proficiency requirements for graduation	28%	19%	23%	23%

Note: Results are based on the 1983-84 reports of 413 colleges and universities, excluding specialized and religious institutions. The data on areas of curriculum review include only the 87 per cent of the 413 institutions that have recently completed or initiated such reviews.

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Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana
October 3-4, 1985

Campus and college level academic and student affairs administrators and advisors in two-year and four-year institutions of higher education are invited to submit program proposals on the conference theme "Collaboration: Daring to Excel."

The deadline for proposal submission is April 19, 1985. For information, contact: Dr. Jan Kilby, Assistant Dean, College of Education, University of Minnesota, 1425 University Avenue S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414; 612/373-2245

A Calendar of Spring and Summer Events in Academe: Pages 45-68

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News Summary

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American social history has been dominated by urban studies, but scholarly interest in rural subjects is increasing. Story on Page 5.

Surgeons at the University of Arizona have been criticized for implanting an unapproved artificial heart in a patient. Story on Page 9.

The curriculum at the new law school at City University of New York is a far cry from the time-honored case method. Story on Page 15.

Conservative students are working to eliminate financial support for Public Interest Research Groups, or PIRGs. Story on Page 17.

Scientists are angry about an Administration decision to put off spending more than \$30-million appropriated for science education. Story on Page 21.

Professors who wish to change careers must be willing to take risks—and less pay. Story on Page 29.

Officials of Brigham Young University say the university is making strides in attracting black athletes. Story on Page 33.

Students on the island of Mindanao in the Philippines are working in the shadow of a growing civil war. Story on Page 37.

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PRE-LAUNCH BLOWUP



In a protest against President Reagan's proposed reductions in financial aid, Occidental College students prepare to launch 1,000 balloons—one for each Occidental student who they say would be affected by the cuts.

National License Exam for Teachers, Extra Year of Study Gain Backing

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

WASHINGTON

Proposals to add a fifth year to teacher-education programs and develop a national licensing examination for new school-teachers gained momentum last week with general support from a group of about 30 educators and others convened here by two private organizations, the National Center for Education Information and the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research.

Both proposals have been given fresh impetus in recent weeks. Extension of teacher-education programs beyond the traditional four-year bachelor's degree was supported last month by most of the members of an independent study group established by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. The idea of a nationally recognized licensing test was put forward in January by Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.L.-C.I.O.), in a

speech to the National Press Club. Mr. Shanker, who participated in last week's meeting, predicted that a national board to oversee the proposed test would be in place within a year. He said two "major funding sources" were close to providing money to start it.

C. Emily Feistritzer, director of the in-

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Salary Increases of Administrators Outrun Inflation

Survey of 1,594 colleges
finds pay up 6 pct. in year

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

WASHINGTON

Salary increases for college administrators outdistanced the rate of inflation for the current academic year—an improvement over the previous year, when they did not quite keep pace with the cost of living.

According to a new nationwide survey by the College and University Personnel Association, based on information from 1,594 higher-education institutions, the median salaries for administrators at all types of colleges and universities were 6 per cent higher at the beginning of the 1984-85 academic year than they were a year before. The federal government's cost-of-living index rose 4.2 per cent in the same period.

Based on Full-Time Pay Last Fall

Last year's survey found that administrative salaries were 3.7 per cent above those of the previous year, while the cost-of-living index rose 3.8 per cent.

Median salaries for administrators at public institutions increased 6.5 per cent this academic year, while those at private institutions rose 4.4 per cent, according to the survey.

Administrative salaries increased 5.8 per cent at universities, 5.3 per cent at four-year colleges, and 5.1 per cent at two-year institutions.

Calculations for 518 colleges and universities that provided salary information in all of the last four years showed that median administrative salaries were up 6.5 per cent, compared to 4.2 per cent last year.

The survey was based on annual full-time salaries effective in the fall of 1984.

In percentages, the greatest salary increases this year were in professional schools, with the chief health-professions officer at the top of the list with a 19.3-per cent gain. Deans of agriculture had increases of 12 per cent, while their counter-

Continued on Page 31, Column 1



An Uphill Battle Looms in Plan to End FIPSE

The widely popular Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, directed by Sven Groennings (left), is one of several programs in higher education that the Reagan Administration wants to eliminate. Some of FIPSE's supporters fear it could be wiped out simply because it's so small that no lawmakers may bother to defend it. Story on Page 21.

Administrators Get Pay Raises Averaging 6 Pct.

Continued from Page 1

parts in social work and architecture had increases of 10.6 and 10.5 per cent, respectively.

Other positions with substantial increases included directors of development and alumni affairs, with 13.8-per-cent gains; directors of student housing, with 10.7-per-cent gains; deans of extension, with 10.3-per-cent gains; and directors of community services, with 10-per-cent gains.

The directors of many campus activities had salary increases in the range of 6-to-7 per cent. Among them were directors of accounting, auxiliary services, foreign students, news bureaus, publications, and student placement.

Raises of 2 per cent or less were reported for three positions included in the survey: Deans of medicine and of undergraduate programs had gains of 2 per cent, while deans of library and information sciences had raises of less than 1 per cent.

For all institutions combined, the highest median salaries were found in medical administration. For deans of medicine, for example, the median salary was \$99,953; for a dean of dentistry, \$80,942; and for an administrator of a hospital medical center, \$80,000.

The median salary for the chief executive officer of a higher-education system was \$70,700, while the figure for the top administrator of a single institution was \$61,500. That for executive vice-presidents was \$52,518.

Officials in the \$40,000 Range

Administrators with annual salaries in the \$40,000 range included the deans of vocational education, sciences, and social work; the director of information systems; the chief development officer; and the chief student-affairs officer.

The administrative positions with the lowest salaries included the associate bookstore director, at \$19,908; the assistant director of admissions, at \$19,838; and the assistant registrar, at \$20,100.

The percentages were based on "weighted averages," calculated by adding the median salaries of job categories at all types of institution and dividing by the number of respondents in each position.

The report of the survey, which has been conducted annually since 1977-78, includes median salaries for the 99 top administrative positions, such as chief executive officers, deans, and directors, that are common to most higher-education institutions.

For the first time, this year's report also includes the salaries for 68 "secondary" administrative positions, such as assistants, associates, and managers. Data for 39 such positions were collected on a trial basis in 1982-83, but were not requested last year.

The *Chronicle* will publish salaries for secondary administrative positions, based on information from 1,277 institutions, in a future issue.

The report, *1984-85 Administrative Compensation Survey*, is available from the College and University Personnel Association, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington 20036.

The price is \$25 for association members, \$75 for non-members who participated in the survey, and \$150 for others.

FACT-FILE

Median Salaries of Administrators, 1984-85

	All institutions	1-year change	Public institutions	Private institutions	All universities	4-year colleges	2-year colleges
Chief executive of a system	\$70,700	+ 4.5%	\$70,395	\$78,500	\$85,186	\$60,000	\$62,400
Chief executive of a single institution	61,500	+ 5.9%	62,000	60,789	74,900	60,000	56,133
Executive vice-president	52,518	+ 4.7%	52,518	52,000	65,000	44,310	48,720
Chief academic officer	48,550	+ 4.2%	51,914	43,800	62,354	44,600	44,000
Chief budget officer	39,000	+ 4.7%	39,700	37,750	43,000	35,136	36,084
Chief business officer	45,890	+ 5.5%	48,231	41,500	58,596	42,000	41,469
Chief development officer	41,781	+ 5.8%	42,837	40,000	50,175	39,890	34,339
Chief development and public-relations officer	46,200	+ 5.0%	46,200	46,000	55,840	40,000	32,343
Chief health-professions officer	68,990	+19.3%	66,676	69,200	89,400	31,040	37,950
Chief personnel and human-resources officer	35,300	+ 5.5%	38,500	30,940	39,720	29,364	36,050
Chief physical-plant officer	34,000	+ 6.8%	36,781	30,000	42,312	29,635	30,193
Chief planning officer	44,000	+ 5.1%	44,436	40,082	50,000	38,000	38,500
Chief planning and budget officer	46,900	+ 8.1%	46,968	44,545	51,196	37,847	35,619
Chief public-relations officer	30,970	+ 7.9%	34,763	28,000	41,909	26,364	27,491
Chief student-affairs officer	40,400	+ 5.4%	44,480	34,000	51,303	34,200	39,998
Administrator, grants and contracts	36,816	+ 9.2%	39,024	31,524	40,500	27,300	31,800
Administrator, hospital medical center	80,000	+ 6.7%	80,000	57,500	80,450	—	—
Bursar	26,475	+ 3.8%	28,643	24,486	31,319	22,506	24,937
Chaplain	24,539	+ 5.0%	—	24,485	28,080	23,350	22,000
Comptroller	36,043	+ 4.8%	39,000	31,906	42,500	30,400	32,908
General counsel	49,050	—	48,130	51,500	51,227	37,023	39,923
Registrar	29,352	+ 6.3%	33,324	25,000	36,370	25,000	29,480
Director, accounting	29,060	+ 6.3%	32,376	24,400	34,875	23,400	28,000
Director, admissions	31,746	+ 5.8%	33,147	30,325	35,500	30,000	29,827
Admissions and financial aid	35,460	+ 9.7%	34,244	35,637	47,333	33,081	32,000
Admissions and registrar	36,583	+ 7.3%	37,500	27,000	41,106	31,900	33,685
Director, affirmative action & equal employment	35,000	+ 9.4%	35,000	33,600	35,650	30,000	29,881
Director, alumni affairs	25,845	+ 4.3%	29,400	22,680	31,050	21,359	19,000
Director, athletics	38,280	+ 5.7%	39,333	32,000	44,000	31,796	35,033
Men's	—	—	—	32,000	39,984	32,436	27,273
Women's	—	—	—	26,443	33,782	24,000	22,278
Director, auxiliary services	35,993	+ 7.8%	37,296	32,280	40,400	31,800	30,055
Director, bookstore	21,000	+ 5.5%	23,800	16,979	29,796	16,750	20,052
Director, campus recreation and intramurals	25,390	+ 4.5%	27,047	20,970	27,718	20,000	23,653
Director, campus security	26,000	+ 5.5%	28,574	22,325	30,999	21,800	24,400
Director, church relations	—	—	28,583	25,000	—	25,000	17,487
Director, community services	33,000	+10.0%	33,436	23,000	33,200	23,000	34,000
Director, computer center	36,069	+ 4.8%	38,420	31,500	44,871	31,089	34,152
Academic operations	35,020	+ 9.2%	37,796	32,400	42,545	28,750	28,074
Administrative operations	35,000	+ 9.4%	37,787	30,660	41,784	28,186	32,000
Director, development and alumni affairs	35,831	+13.8%	37,820	28,000	39,209	31,578	31,982
Director, educational-media services	27,927	+ 7.4%	30,663	22,200	34,020	22,728	27,827
Director, food services	29,300	+ 6.0%	30,144	27,200	34,100	25,825	23,668
Director, foreign students	26,308	+ 7.0%	28,786	24,000	27,851	23,825	23,004
Director, housing and food services	—	—	—	—	43,250	27,500	—
Director, information office	27,703	+ 2.7%	29,824	23,730	33,847	21,950	25,956
Director, information systems	41,366	+ 9.8%	41,575	40,000	43,630	36,771	38,942
Director, institutional research	33,757	+ 3.9%	35,394	28,000	38,000	28,000	32,503
Director, internal audit	33,742	+ 5.8%	33,875	32,500	34,915	27,480	31,756
Director, international studies	34,427	+ 2.5%	—	28,650	40,000	28,420	34,427
Director, learning-resources center	30,904	+ 4.8%	34,000	23,466	35,398	24,024	33,819
Director, library services	33,779	+ 5.4%	38,373	28,400	44,900	28,463	31,900
Director, news bureau	24,530	+ 7.1%	27,100	21,000	28,205	19,586	20,186
Director, personnel and affirmative action	30,528	+ 4.2%	31,452	28,323	34,150	25,804	31,452
Director, publications	27,074	+ 7.6%	29,485	24,100	30,007	23,610	24,800
Director, purchasing	28,032	+ 3.8%	29,364	24,300	32,500	23,590	25,800
Director, risk management and insurance	34,440	+ 6.1%	34,950	28,500	38,000	—	29,067
Director, special and deferred gifts	32,004	+ 9.3%	35,000	31,600	36,850	30,000	27,945
Director, student activities	25,600	+ 4.6%	28,767	20,000	28,668	19,832	27,781
Director, student counseling	31,825	+ 7.2%	34,435	27,000	36,050	27,000	32,539
Director, student financial aid	27,500	+ 4.3%	30,450	23,980	33,334	24,000	27,396
Director, student health services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physician	58,531	+ 6.8%	58,045	50,000	59,000	45,520	26,076
Nurse	21,300	+ 8.0%	24,416	19,250	23,556	18,743	23,780
Director, student housing	24,690	+10.7%	29,540	20,200	31,500	20,290	19,710
Director, student placement	26,994	+ 6.3%	30,050	23,485	31,585	23,000	28,000
Director, student union	30,000	+ 9.1%	32,336	23,644	32,500	24,672	29,904
Dean, architecture	60,200	+10.5%	60,000	—	61,344	—	—
Dean, agriculture	58,810	+12.0%	58,810	—	62,931	40,344	43,183
Dean, arts and letters	47,033	+ 8.1%	47,033	47,250	53,256	40,000	37,322
Dean, arts and sciences	51,000	+ 4.5%	51,213	50,000	56,014	46,370	39,500
Dean, business	48,740	+ 7.1%	48,984	48,000	57,240	42,686	38,087
Dean, communications	43,910	+ 8.0%	44,678	36,667	55,200	36,469	40,396
Dean, continuing education	39,478	+ 6.7%	41,321	34,140	47,500	34,500	35,933
Dean, dentistry	80,942	+ 8.2%	78,000	84,579	81,048	—	—
Dean, education	48,500	+ 5.0%	51,000	37,400	53,000	40,500	32,807
Dean, engineering	60,700	+ 8.7%	58,200	64,800	67,000	49,561	38,500
Dean, experimental programs	—	—	—	28,625	—	—	37,712
Dean, extension	45,944	+10.3%	46,051	—	56,719	34,908	38,253
Dean, fine arts	47,000	+11.1%	48,364	36,464	52,000	35,053	41,603
Dean, graduate programs	52,500	+ 9.3%	53,800	43,000	54,720	39,376	—
Dean, health-related professions	44,000	+ 5.9%	45,629	33,582	54,500	42,000	38,198
Dean, home economics	—	—	53,164	33,760	56,475	32,268	36,100
Dean, humanities	39,000	+ 5.2%	42,930	30,958	50,189	32,187	38,704
Dean, instruction	—	—	41,300	—	—	30,000	41,291
Dean, law	77,850	+ 7.4%	76,730	78,650	77,850	62,220	—
Dean, library and information sciences	48,150	+ 0.5%	48,924	41,891	50,560	29,000	37,900
Dean, mathematics	38,250	+ 5.6%	40,016	32,760	—	32,997	38,542
Dean, medicine	99,953	+ 2.0%	96,408	125,000	102,955	—	—
Dean, music	45,000	+ 9.4%	54,960	38,062	55,000	35,930	—
Dean, nursing	43,200	+ 5.7%	45,150	39,000	52,000	36,256	35,888
Dean, pharmacy	62,800	+ 5.1%	64,700	—	—	—	—
Dean, sciences	42,930	+ 6.8%	45,000	34,250	51,250	34,867	39,587
Dean, social sciences	40,084	+ 5.6%	41,500	31,636	45,000	33,000	40,212
Dean, social work	55,300	+10.6%	56,500	39,793	58,500	36,000	—
Dean, special programs	—	—	36,070	30,996	—	31,935	35,524
Dean, undergraduate programs	44,958	+ 2.0%	45,936	41,125	50,194	40,621	37,995
Dean, vocational education	40,850	+ 6.7%	40,900	—	—	42,244	38,533

— No data

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The political tensions of the Arab-Israeli conflict are spilling over into academe, and scholars who study the Middle East are feeling the effects. Story on Page 5.

Universities are at greater risk than ever of being sued over property damage or injuries resulting from students' drinking. Story on Page 11.

An impending court case involving the distribution of grants by the San Francisco Foundation has captured the interest of philanthropic organizations. Story on Page 15.

Women's colleges foster self-confidence in their students, according to a new study. Story on Page 16.

College lobbyists need to step up their efforts to block proposed cuts in student aid, say some observers on Capitol Hill. Story on Page 17.

Plans by the National Institutes of Health to spread certain 1985 funds for health research over three years are illegal, the General Accounting Office has held. Story on Page 17.

Cincinnati, a small town disguised as a big city, nevertheless holds some surprises. A guide for visiting scholars begins on Page 23.

Enthusiastic support from fans and boosters signal a successfulurrection for the University of Miami basketball team. Story on Page 29.

India has approved plans for the country's first national open university. Story on Page 33.

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CHEYNEY U. PROTEST IN HARRISBURG



More than 1,000 Cheyney U. students and faculty members demonstrating at the Pennsylvania state capitol last week after the university's accreditation was threatened. Story on Page 3.

QUESTIONS OF VALUES

Colleges Urged to Focus on Substance of Academic Experience, Not Money

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

CHICAGO

At a time when many colleges and universities seem most concerned about the threat of declining federal dollars and shrinking enrollments, some leading thinkers in higher education are urging their colleagues to focus more on the substance and soul of the academic experience.

Taking their cue from three major reports in recent months that strongly criticized the state of undergraduate education, key participants in the ensuing debate are making these points:

► Despite evidence of widespread attempts at reform, the curriculum at many institutions still fails to give students what

they need most—a solid grounding in the liberal arts, and the ability to “learn how to learn” and think on their feet.

► Faculty members, who in this view should be assuming the principal role in promoting curricular change, are not heeding the call and, in many cases, may not even be hearing it.

► Nothing like the current wave of self-analysis and reformist inquiry is likely to come again in this country for at least another decade, yet many colleges and universities seem willing to allow the marketplace—including their own competition for students and the continuing pressures for more professional and vocational course

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Tuition Hikes of 5 to 10 Pct. Seen for Fall

Rise is less than recent years', more than expected inflation

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

Tuition costs are rising more slowly than in the last few years, but at most colleges and universities, the increases scheduled for 1985-86 are still outpacing estimates of inflation.

Experts in higher-education finance expect tuition hikes ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. Not only are costs in academe rising faster than those in the economy in general, but colleges are also striving to improve academic programs and regain some of the losses of the 1970's, when salary increases were held down and campus improvements postponed.

In addition, many institutions will be spending more on financial assistance to help needy students meet the higher costs.

Among the tuition increases that have been announced for 1985-86:

► At Washington University in St. Louis, tuition will rise 7 per cent, to \$9,200. That increase is the smallest in 11 years because of savings from energy conservation and tighter financial controls, university officials said.

► At Stanford University, tuition will rise 7.9 per cent, to \$10,476. That increase, university administrators said, is in line with personal disposable income, which they estimate will rise 8 per cent in the next academic year.

► In Illinois, tuition at the five universities in the Board of Governors system will go up 5 per cent, to \$1,020 for lower-division students. That is the smallest increase since 1979.

► At Siena College, tuition will increase 9 per cent, to \$5,395. Siena's president said the figure would be \$300 higher were it not for the contributed services of some 25 Franciscan friars and donations from alumni.

► At Southwest Missouri State University

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Disturbances Threaten Arab-Jewish Relations at Haifa U.

By HERBERT M. WATZMAN

HAIFA, ISRAEL

After a period of good relations and relative quiet, Haifa University's Arab students have taken their grievances to the halls of Israel's northernmost campus. In a series of demonstrations and sit-down strikes, the students demanded the formation of a committee of inquiry into the events surrounding the suspension of two members of the Arab Student Committee.

Amir Malhoul, the committee's chairman, and Jafar Farah, both representatives of the Communist Party, were suspended after a university disciplinary committee found them guilty of participating in a violent clash with Jewish students and police during a speech by Rafael Eiten, a mem-

ber of the Knesset, Israel's parliament. Twelve students, one of them Jewish, were arrested by the police.

Arabs Quit Arab-Jewish Center

By all accounts the current disturbances represent a problem more serious than the routine demonstrations organized by Arab students. An indication of that is that the Arab Student Committee has severed its connection with the university's Arab-Jewish Center and demanded the resignation of its director, Arnon Sofer, a faculty member.

Founded 13 years ago, the center is both a sponsor of research on the Middle East and on Arab-Israeli problems and a social and cultural institution dedicated to fur-

thering cooperation and understanding between Arab and Jewish students on the campus. Haifa University's 1,100 Arab students constitute 20 per cent of its student body, a much higher proportion than at any other Israeli university.

In addition to organizing lectures, discussions, field trips, and social events for Arab and Jewish students, the center and its director have served as *de facto* advocates of the concerns of Arab students. Since the university does not recognize the Arab Student Committee—arguing that Arab students should work through the official Student Union—Mr. Sofer and his predecessors have served as the channel through which the committee's grievances

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